

Narrowbanding Checklist

A *trusted* radio vendor can assist you in completing this checklist.

modified for narrowband operation. You should also develop an understanding of how the channels are being used and by whom to facilitate the planning system migration to narrowband. Verify that your agency has a current and valid FCC Part 90 radio station license. FCC licenses are usually found at the hospital, dispatch center or EMA office or go to http://wireless2.fcc.gov/UlsApp/UlsSearch/searchLicense.jsp
Submit an application to modify your FCC license to add the narrowband emission. A certified Frequency Coordinator or rusted radio vendor can assist. Do this immediately as it could take several months to obtain a modified FCC authorization.
Conduct a full inventory of all radio equipment on your system. It is important to identify the specific make, model and serial number of all radio equipment that you use. This assessment will help determine whether your radio equipment can be upgraded or must be replaced. This information is also essential to determine the cost to reprogram, upgrade or replace equipment. • Inventory all mobile, portable, and dispatch radios • Inventory all pagers • Inventory all site equipment components • Inventory console components and console capacity • Don't forget about other components using radio frequency such as tornado sirens, Knox boxes, scada systems.
Determine which equipment can be re-programmed and which must be replaced A trusted radio vendor can assist.
Initiate the internal business process of budgeting for the project. There will be licensing fees and planning services along with software and/or hardware purchases. The overall process may take <i>over a year</i> to complete. Make sure that the budget cycle supports complete transition and relicensing before January 1, 2013.
 Develop a community coordinated implementation plan. The plan must be well coordinated with all entities using your system and other entities that you communicate with. The statewide implementation will begin in the fall of 2012. Reprogram, upgrade or replace equipment Assure minimal disruption to normal radio communications operations Coordinate with neighboring agencies to avoid loss of interoperability
Schedule and coordinate dates and times for the actual system conversion making certain that all users are aware of the process in advance. Also make certain that handheld and mobile radios are readily available for reprogramming at the pre-scheduled time. Several radio reprograms may be necessary over an extended period of time in order to maintain interoperability.